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CIRCUIT OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

UNITED STATES.

The most impressive event of the year is the political revolution wrought by the suffrages of early eleven millions of citizens in America. President Cleveland was personally responsible for own defeat. He never avowed himself to be a Trader, but as his English admirers cautiously admitted, his message was redolent of Cobdenism, and portions of it read like extracts from Mr. Bright's earliest speeches. It was a challenge to the Republican party which had built the industries of the country upon the rock of protection. It was a warning that the Democratic party, if it were suffered to remain in power, would pull down those industries and seek to rebuild them on the shifting sands of free trade. The people assembled in National parliament, after debating economic questions for ten months, rejected the President's proposals and restored the Republican party to power.

The President's new issue had the field and blocked all legislation, although Congress remained in session until October 20. It was not until March 1, and only after two months of secret conference, in which their Republican colleagues had no share, that the seven Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means brought to light the Mills bill. On April 2 it was reported to the House and debated for several weeks; the speakers on the Democratic side with few exceptions making no attempt to conceal their sympathy with free trade. The Sugar Trust was consulted by the leaders, and the Whisky Trust played a great part in the conspiracy against American industry, a repeal of the internal revenue laws being fatal to its interests. A series of amendments adopted in secret caucus were the only changes ordered by the House, and these were largely the result of bargains. Mr. Randall spoke against the bill, but Democratic opposition was broken down by the patronage and powerful

